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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Luxembourg

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Luxembourg was held at the 8th meeting, on 18 January 2018. The delegation of Luxembourg was headed by the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Jean Asselborn. At its 14th meeting, held on 23 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Luxembourg.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Luxembourg: Georgia, Switzerland and Tunisia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Luxembourg:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LUX/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Czechia, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Luxembourg through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation highlighted that, since the adoption of the recommendations of the second cycle, the efforts of Luxembourg had focused on their implementation. In order to improve national coordination, Luxembourg had established the Interministerial Human Rights Committee in May 2015. The Committee regularly brought together all ministries and public administrations concerned by the protection and promotion of human rights in Luxembourg. It had spearheaded the national consultation leading to the national report for the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
6. The Committee served as a national coordinating mechanism, responsible for following up on the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations and preparing periodic reports to the treaty bodies. The Committee was chaired by the country's Ambassador-at-Large for Human Rights, while the Secretariat was provided by the Human Rights Desk of the Political Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Cooperation with civil society was an integral part of the Committee's work: every meeting began in an "intergovernmental format", after which the Committee opened its doors to participation by national human rights institutions and all non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned.
7. Luxembourg was a candidate for membership of the Human Rights Council for the period 2022 to 2024, and planned in the coming months to prepare a list of voluntary commitments under General Assembly resolution 60/251.
8. With regard to the backlog of treaty body reports, Luxembourg undertook to find a solution for their drafting and submission before the end of 2018, relying on the flexibility

offered by the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and simplified reporting procedures.

9. Since the last review, Luxembourg had ratified the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. Preparations were underway to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). Moreover, the Chamber of Deputies was examining a bill to adopt the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

10. Luxembourg had an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), namely the Consultative Commission on Human Rights. Construction had begun on Human Rights House, which would host the offices of the Commission, the Ombudsman, the Ombuds-Committee for Children's Rights and the Centre for Equal Treatment.

11. Further to the adoption of a law of 7 November 2017, the Centre for Equal Treatment would henceforth be attached to the Chamber of Deputies, thereby ensuring its greater independence.

12. A draft bill on an ombudsman for children and adolescents, to replace the current Ombuds-Committee for Children's Rights, would shortly be put forward in the Chamber of Deputies.

13. The delegation highlighted the adoption, in January 2016, of the so-called "Luxembourg Guidelines" for the harmonization of terminology on the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

14. Regarding lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and non-discrimination, draft bill No. 7146 had been submitted in May 2017 specifically to strengthen the rights of transgender and intersex persons through the introduction of an administrative procedure for amending the mention of the sex in civil status documents and the corresponding first names. Moreover, thought was being given to the possible introduction of a third gender-related indication for civil status documents. Finally, in September 2017, a draft bill had been submitted for the inclusion of "gender identity" among the grounds for unlawful discrimination enumerated in article 454 of the Criminal Code.

15. With regard to trafficking in persons, considerable efforts had been made to understand and curb the phenomenon. Efforts were focused on three areas: prevention; the protection and promotion of victims' rights; and the prosecution of the perpetrators of such crimes. Therefore, training and awareness-raising courses were run for police officers, magistrates, labour inspectors, immigration officers and community workers.

16. The concept of restorative justice had been introduced into the Code of Criminal Procedure through the Law of 8 May 2017, which strengthened procedural safeguards in criminal matters. In that respect, the Government was working together with the University of Luxembourg to train restorative justice "facilitators", who would play a role similar to that of mediators.

17. Luxembourg stated that in the "Luxleaks" case, it should be recalled that the Appeal Court ruling had granted whistle-blower status. The partial cassation of that decision following an appeal by the two parties did not call that recognition into question.

18. Luxembourg was actively following efforts at the United Nations to draft a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and a global compact on refugees. Between 2015 and 2017, 2,116 persons had obtained refugee status in Luxembourg, while 108 persons had been granted subsidiary status. Since December 2017, Luxembourg had fulfilled all the commitments it had made within the European Union regarding the relocation of applicants for international protection coming through Italy and Greece.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 69 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
20. Indonesia welcomed the creation of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, and commended the establishment in 2017 of the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization to combat intolerance and the adoption of the 2015–2018 National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men.
21. The Islamic Republic of Iran made recommendations.
22. Iraq praised the consultative process with the national human rights institutions and civil society, under the supervision of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee.
23. Ireland commended the establishment in 2015 of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee to foster inter-agency cooperation and coordination in the field of human rights. It welcomed the 2016 law characterizing wage inequalities as an offence. Ireland noted that female genital mutilation was not a specific criminal offence.
24. Italy appreciated the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and efforts to combat discrimination, violence against women and domestic violence, as well as measures adopted to host and integrate migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. It welcomed the commitment of Luxembourg to human rights education and training.
25. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the national action plan to combat human trafficking and encouraged an active and effective anti-trafficking policy.
26. Lebanon commended Luxembourg for its work to implement its international human rights commitments. It reiterated the importance of redoubling efforts to combat racial discrimination.
27. Libya commended the creation in 2017 of the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization.
28. Madagascar appreciated the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It welcomed the introduction into the Labour Code of the principle of wage equality, the creation of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the adoption of the law on domestic violence.
29. Maldives welcomed the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee to oversee the human rights obligations of Luxembourg. It appreciated the amendment to the Labour Code to address wage inequalities and welcomed legislative efforts to combat violence against women and children.
30. Mexico welcomed the implementation of the 2015–2018 National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men as one of the priority areas of public policy. Mexico commended Luxembourg for answering the appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and welcoming Syrian refugees as part of the European resettlement programme, which tried to provide support to more than 3 million persons.
31. Mongolia commended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and noted improvements in combating discrimination against women.
32. Montenegro encouraged Luxembourg to put in place additional measures to prevent and address all forms of violence against children, including on the Internet.
33. Morocco welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the intention of Luxembourg to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Morocco welcomed efforts to reduce national inequalities, particularly the Bill on a social inclusion income scheme to replace the guaranteed minimum income and the project to provide assistance to energy-poor households.

34. Mozambique congratulated Luxembourg for its efforts to address racism, the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men and the revision of legislation on domestic violence aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women.
35. Myanmar recognized the measures taken by Luxembourg to improve human rights education, including through the launching of the "Life and Society" education course. It asked for more information on the challenges and good practices of Luxembourg in promoting human rights education, given the plans to include human rights education in the curriculum of its primary schools.
36. Nepal welcomed the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, steps taken to enhance gender equality and women's political and economic participation and measures taken to combat trafficking in persons. It expressed appreciation for the social welfare system.
37. The Netherlands congratulated Luxembourg on the adoption and implementation of the draft law on marriage between same-sex persons. It encouraged Luxembourg to lead by example in the protection of press freedom worldwide. It considered that a national action plan on business and human rights was particularly relevant, as Luxembourg was home to many large companies.
38. Pakistan regretted that a number of issues still needed to be addressed, including the non-renewal of the mandate of the special standing commission to combat racial discrimination.
39. The Philippines commended the ratification by Luxembourg of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It expressed support for the efforts of Luxembourg on women's issues. It noted the efforts made by Luxembourg against trafficking in persons.
40. Portugal welcomed the positive steps taken by Luxembourg since the last universal periodic review to ensure equality between the sexes, by strengthening the participation of women in politics and the economy.
41. The Republic of Korea appreciated the ratification by Luxembourg of most international human rights instruments. It expressed the wish that programmes, such as the National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men and the National Integration and Anti-discrimination Action Plan, be effectively implemented.
42. The Russian Federation noted the efforts by Luxembourg to address issues relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants. It noted, however, that the problems faced by migrants, in particular in the area of employment, were of a systemic nature.
43. Senegal welcomed the adoption of various measures, including the appointment of an Ambassador-at-Large for Human Rights, the establishment of an Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the submission of a midterm report.
44. Sierra Leone encouraged Luxembourg to consider reallocating powers to the National Council for Foreigners in order to maintain the scope of the issue of racial discrimination. It also encouraged Luxembourg to expedite the legislative reforms necessary to ensure that the acquisition of nationality was accorded to children born out of wedlock.
45. Slovenia expressed appreciation for the midterm report of the universal periodic review. It welcomed information on positive developments, such as the ratification of international human rights instruments and the adoption of the law on same-sex marriage.
46. Spain welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It was concerned regarding the high level of unemployment of persons with disabilities and that children could be placed in solitary confinement for up to 10 days as a form of punishment.

47. The State of Palestine commended efforts to strengthen public participation in political life and to improve both governance and the performance of government services. It welcomed the progress made in the sphere of education and the plans to introduce a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
48. Australia welcomed the commitment of Luxembourg to gender equality and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It welcomed increased law enforcement procedures to counter human trafficking and commended Luxembourg for legalizing same-sex marriage. It acknowledged the efforts of Luxembourg to support gender equality.
49. The Syrian Arab Republic took note of the national report, the compilation report and the summary of stakeholders' submissions prepared by OHCHR. It also noted the new legislation and proposed institutional measures to promote human rights.
50. Timor-Leste welcomed the efforts made by Luxembourg to combat and raise awareness of child trafficking, sexual exploitation and sex tourism. It commended, in particular, the facilitation and granting of residence permits to child victims of trafficking.
51. Togo expressed appreciation for the action taken to reduce inequalities between the sexes and to favour social inclusion and the realization of economic and social rights. It welcomed the adoption of a law concerning the recognition of professional qualifications obtained outside the European Union.
52. Tunisia welcomed the measures taken to implement the recommendations received during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, in particular the strengthening of the institutional and legislative framework for human rights. It also welcomed the efforts to combat human trafficking, as well as the efforts to ensure gender equality and to fight the sexual exploitation of children and women.
53. Ukraine commended the high level of implementation of the recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It appreciated the practical contribution of Luxembourg to solving the migration crisis in Europe, as well as the new immigration law of February 2017.
54. The United Kingdom was pleased at the ratification of Protocol No. 15 amending the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. It commended the action taken to combat modern slavery and human trafficking. It hoped that Luxembourg would submit its report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights without further delay.
55. The United States of America commended the robust commitment of Luxembourg to human rights and the rule of law. It noted, however, the past reports of prisoner-on-prisoner violence, continued challenges in combating gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation.
56. Uruguay highlighted legislative reforms to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
57. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the ratification by Luxembourg of international human rights instruments and welcomed the policy of including all foreign children in the educational system from an early age regardless of their migration status. It also highlighted measures to ensure gender equality.
58. Viet Nam welcomed the implementation of public policies for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the rights of vulnerable persons, such as women, children and persons with disabilities.
59. Algeria noted with satisfaction the efforts of Luxembourg to prevent prison overcrowding and the future construction of a new penitentiary centre. It welcomed the issuance of residence permits for child victims of trafficking, and appreciated efforts to raise awareness of child trafficking, sexual exploitation and sex tourism.

60. Andorra welcomed Bill No. 7167 to effectively combat gender-based violence and domestic violence, as well as the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

61. Angola expressed satisfaction at the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the commitments by Luxembourg to reduce social inequalities.

62. Luxembourg cited several developments with regard to progress made in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. On 4 December 2017, the Ministry of the Family, Integration and the Greater Region had organized an evening of discussions bringing together some one hundred representatives of civil society and several ministerial departments. The talks were intended to take stock of measures taken to implement the action plan on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and agree on a second action plan for its implementation. Luxembourg cited another key advisory body, the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities, the mission of which was to advise on any draft bill on disabilities submitted by the Government. The Higher Council had, for example, been consulted in late 2017 and early 2018 on bills relating to the accessibility of venues open to the public, inclusive education and support for inclusion in employment.

63. Regarding measures to combat the sexual exploitation of children, Luxembourg had introduced compulsory courses on the dangers of Internet grooming/sexting for secondary schoolchildren aged between 12 and 13. Police agents also ran courses on such dangers in primary schools. Moreover, a helpline called "BEE SECURE" was available for advising children in that respect. The Ministries of National Education and Health had jointly introduced a sexual and emotional health education programme. As part of efforts to combat tourism for the sexual abuse of minors, Luxembourg had supported advertising campaigns by the non-governmental organization End Child Prostitution and Trafficking, in collaboration with the airline company Luxair and the tourism sector. To further secure the circle of trust, a youth police record had been introduced, which was requested by any employer in the educational and social sectors with a view to protecting children against persons convicted of child sexual abuse. In addition, a procedure for detecting ongoing situations of sexual abuse had been introduced along with compulsory teacher training in that field.

64. With regard to family reunification, Luxembourg applied Council Directive 2003/86/EC of the European Union. It did not intend to extend the relevant procedure beyond the current three-month limit, but its Directorate for Immigration let the persons concerned provide initial proof of family ties within the three-month deadline and subsequently finalize applications.

65. Regarding the political and economic advancement of women, Luxembourg reported that the Law of 15 December 2016 on the introduction of legal quotas had entered into force and would apply for the first time to the parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2018. In the municipal elections of October 2017, the percentage of women, both candidates and those elected, had risen by some 3 per cent. Women accounted for 1,274 of the 3,575 candidates, or 35.6 per cent, up from 32 per cent in the 2011 municipal elections. The percentage of women elected stood at 24.85 per cent, compared with 22.2 per cent in 2011.

66. As for the restitution of illicitly gained assets to foreign citizens and Governments as part of the fight against corruption, Luxembourg had adopted a holistic system of asset restitution by introducing a new chapter in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

67. Luxembourg had ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and fully implemented it. Bill No. 6708 on the control of the export, transfer, transit and importation of goods of a strictly civilian nature, defence-related products and products of dual usage would likely enter into force in the first semester of 2018.

68. Argentina welcomed the ratification in March 2017 of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and other international instruments on that issue.

69. Armenia expressed appreciation for the ratification of the international instruments recommended during the second cycle of the universal periodic review and achievements in strengthening gender equality. It welcomed the efforts to combat violence against children.
70. Switzerland welcomed the measures taken by Luxembourg to strengthen gender equality, the political and economic participation of women, as well as the rights of transgender and intersex persons, and measures to prevent domestic violence.
71. Belarus noted the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and hoped that that mechanism would accelerate the consideration of the most pressing human rights issues, in accordance with the preoccupations of the international community, and promptly respond to new challenges.
72. Bhutan acknowledged the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It noted the active promotion of human rights education in schools through courses on values.
73. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It also noted that Luxembourg had advanced in strengthening gender equality and women's political and economic participation.
74. Brazil encouraged Luxembourg to adopt further measures to guarantee the rights of the child, especially those in conflict with the law or those subjected to trafficking and sexual exploitation.
75. Bulgaria commended Luxembourg for the steps it had taken to enhance equality between women and men and women's political and economic participation. It noted with appreciation that Luxembourg attached particular importance to responding to the influx of refugees and migrants into Europe.
76. Burkina Faso noted with interest Bill No. 7167 criminalizing female genital mutilation and urged Luxembourg to finalize it.
77. Cabo Verde noted with satisfaction the integration of the sustainable development dimension into human rights. It welcomed the introduction into the Labour Code of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and the reform of parental leave.
78. Canada welcomed the steps taken to promote gender equality, protect victims of trafficking in persons, improve accessibility for persons with disabilities and clarify laws on child pornography. Canada highlighted the efforts of Luxembourg to fulfil its commitment to host refugees and asylum seekers.
79. Chad welcomed the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. It also welcomed the ratification by Luxembourg of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
80. Chile urged Luxembourg to continue its programmes on human rights training at all education levels and for civil servants.
81. China noted that Luxembourg attached importance to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the promotion of social and economic development, equality and social inclusion, the prevention of racism and xenophobia, and the fight against violence against women and children and human trafficking.
82. Côte d'Ivoire appreciated the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee in 2015. It expressed concern about reports of racism and xenophobia, particularly against foreigners, refugees and asylum seekers.
83. Cyprus commended Luxembourg for the concrete measures taken with a view to enhancing implementation of its human rights obligations. It welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

84. Czechia thanked Luxembourg for the comments on its advance questions. It acknowledged the progress of Luxembourg on many areas of human rights.
85. Ecuador congratulated Luxembourg for drafting the national strategy to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the commitment to reduce inequality at the national level, to promote social inclusion and to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights. It expressed concern about the punishment imposed on those who had filtered documents on the tax avoidance schemes of large businesses.
86. Egypt made recommendations.
87. El Salvador commended Luxembourg for ratifying most human rights instruments, appointing an Ambassador-at-Large for Human Rights, and establishing an Interministerial Human Rights Committee. It noted the willingness of Luxembourg to continue to cooperate at the international level on all matters relating to resettlement, the welcoming of asylum seekers and the fight against trafficking in persons.
88. Estonia welcomed the 2016 Law on the reform of parental leave. It welcomed efforts to combat and raise awareness of child trafficking, sexual exploitation and sex tourism and encouraged Luxembourg to continue that work. It encouraged Luxembourg to ensure sufficient resources for the functioning of the National Children's Bureau. It commended Luxembourg for its strong support of the International Criminal Court.
89. France welcomed the ratification by Luxembourg of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the establishment of an Interministerial Human Rights Committee and enhancement of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
90. Georgia noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It commended the efforts of Luxembourg to promote gender equality and women's political and economic participation.
91. Germany underlined the generally high human rights standards in Luxembourg and made a recommendation.
92. Greece expressed its appreciation for the measures taken to address inequalities in employment opportunities and social protection, and in particular for the assistance provided to energy-poor households. It also welcomed the strengthening of efforts to combat racism, intolerance and discrimination through sensitization, information, education and complementary campaigns for the whole of society.
93. Honduras welcomed the decision of Luxembourg to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). It welcomed the creation of the National Office for Children and the establishment of an interministerial coordinating body for the rights of the child. It also welcomed the measures adopted to combat the use of children in sex tourism, the inclusion of the principle of equal pay in the Labour Code and the reform of parental leave guaranteeing that women and men had the same professional opportunities.
94. Iceland commended Luxembourg for its commitment to upholding human rights and its commitment to advocate such rights and fundamental freedoms in its bilateral and multilateral relations.
95. The head of the Luxembourg delegation explained that Luxembourg had not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as it was a matter within the competence of the European Union. Member States of the European Union could not ratify the Convention unilaterally.
96. Luxembourg reported that racist and hate speech, in particular on the Internet, was prohibited by the Criminal Code. Moreover, a code of professional ethics had been drafted for the press.

97. With regard to gender equality, it was pleased to report that at the end of 2017, the wage gap between men and women in Luxembourg had decreased to 5.4 per cent, the lowest in the European Union.

98. Luxembourg created a national programme for the social and professional integration of refugees and asylum seekers soon after their arrival. Although a variety of languages were used in the country, Luxembourgish was viewed as the language of integration.

99. Luxembourg viewed all children as vulnerable beings in need of protection. It had decided against creating a criminal code for minors, as it had opted for a protective rather than a punitive approach. In respect of the deprivation of liberty for minors, on 1 November 2017, the new closed security unit for minors in Dreiborn had become operational. Minors were no longer isolated; rather, they were placed for renewable three-month periods. An interdisciplinary team was available to supervise such minors. The purpose of the security unit was to avoid putting minors in jail, as had previously been the case.

100. Draft bill No. 7008 submitted by the Minister of Justice strengthened efforts to combat the exploitation of prostitution, procurement and trafficking in persons for sexual purposes. Such efforts depended on cooperation between actors in the field, the future commission to combat prostitution and the committee for monitoring efforts to combat trafficking in human beings.

101. Regarding domestic violence, draft bill No. 7167 foresaw the introduction of preventive and protective measures against all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence. In 2016, the Ministry of Equal Opportunities had certified a psychosocial counselling service for child and adolescent victims of violence operated by the Pro Familia Foundation.

102. With regard to the rights of persons with disabilities, Luxembourg cited ongoing legislative and practical efforts to improve accessibility for such persons. Regarding employment of persons with disabilities, a bill was drafted to simplify administrative procedures in that respect and ensure more equal treatment for persons with disabilities.

103. In the field of human rights education, Luxembourg highlighted that regarding its "Life and Society" initiative, Myanmar had raised the possibility of cooperation. The head of delegation welcomed this and proposed to explore that possibility at the bilateral level. He also stated that police officers were given basic human rights education as part of their basic training.

104. With regard to the efforts to welcome persons seeking protection and meet the special needs of vulnerable persons, Luxembourg highlighted the possibility to apply flexibility to Eurodac's Dublin Rules.

105. Luxembourg concluded by appealing to all — member States and civil society — who made vital contributions to the Human Rights Council to redouble their efforts to work towards an order in which the rights of all individuals and all peoples were respected, protected and promoted.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

106. **The following recommendations will be examined by Luxembourg, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

106.1 **Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which could be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention (Mexico);**

106.2 **Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 2, 6, 7 and 15 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, according to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, appear to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Burkina Faso);**

- 106.3 Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 106.4 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines) (Uruguay) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 106.5 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 106.6 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);
- 106.7 Continue to work so that the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families can become a reality in Luxembourg (Cabo Verde);
- 106.8 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt) (Honduras);
- 106.9 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (El Salvador);
- 106.10 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Honduras);
- 106.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia) (France) (Greece) (Mongolia);
- 106.12 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);
- 106.13 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- 106.14 Speed up the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);
- 106.15 Continue legal procedures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);
- 106.16 Finalize the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);
- 106.17 Continue its efforts towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 106.18 Continue its efforts aimed at ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Switzerland);
- 106.19 Strengthen efforts aimed at ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 106.20 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Portugal);
- 106.21 Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 106.22 Intensify efforts to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Montenegro);

- 106.23 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Sierra Leone);
- 106.24 Continue with efforts for early ratification and implementation of the Istanbul Convention (Slovenia);
- 106.25 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Italy) (Madagascar) (Spain);
- 106.26 Continue legal procedures to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Tunisia);
- 106.27 Ratify, as soon as possible, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Andorra);
- 106.28 Accelerate the process of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);
- 106.29 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Madagascar);
- 106.30 Strengthen the role of national institutions and mechanisms for the follow-up of its commitments in the area of human rights (Morocco);
- 106.31 Expedite measures aimed at ensuring that reports to human rights treaty bodies are submitted on time (Ukraine);
- 106.32 Adopt, as a matter of policy, an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 106.33 Submit its report to the Human Rights Committee (Uruguay);
- 106.34 Continue cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms and bodies (Morocco);
- 106.35 Strengthen international cooperation to promote and protect human rights, especially through technical assistance (Viet Nam);
- 106.36 Introduce the offence of genital mutilation in the Criminal Code (Togo);
- 106.37 Bring the list of grounds of discrimination and the scope of anti-discrimination legislation into line with those of article 14 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) and article 1 of its Protocol No. 12 (Ireland);
- 106.38 Consider bringing the definition of racial discrimination contained in the 2006 law into line with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Burkina Faso);
- 106.39 Strengthen measures so as to combat all types of discrimination, namely by reviewing the law on equal treatment of 28 November 2006 regarding the Centre for Equal Treatment (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 106.40 Consider introducing into its laws, an aggravating circumstance for crimes that are racially motivated, as also recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Philippines);
- 106.41 Introduce into its criminal legislation an aggravating circumstance for racially motivated crimes (Greece);

- 106.42 Immediately cease the political practice of imposing unilateral coercive punitive measures against other countries and initiate the immediate lifting of these measures as punishment issued by an internal government decision that exceeded the borders of Luxembourg and violated the rights of citizens of these countries in clear violation of common article 1 (2) of the two International Covenants (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 106.43 Continue giving the greatest possible scope, flexibility and coverage to its migration policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 106.44 Ensure that the Consultative Commission on Human Rights and the Centre for Equal Treatment have the necessary legal authority to process complaints regarding cases of discrimination, in particular of multiple discrimination or discrimination in the private sector, including the authority required to resolve such complaints (Honduras);
- 106.45 Continue to progress the implementation of its national action plan on equality (Australia);
- 106.46 Redouble its efforts to strengthen human rights education and training programmes, particularly for government officials and the security forces (Myanmar);
- 106.47 Introduce compulsory human rights training for civil servants and public employees, including judges, magistrates and lawyers (Pakistan);
- 106.48 Ensure human rights training for all officials, whether civilians or police officials, who accompany those seeking international protection throughout this process (Canada);
- 106.49 Conduct campaigns to raise the awareness of journalists of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Timor-Leste);
- 106.50 Take practical measures to avoid tax evasion considering its impact on human rights (Ecuador);
- 106.51 Put an end to and eliminate all forms and manifestations of discrimination, xenophobia and Islamophobia and hate speech in the media, especially against the Muslim community and ensure that the social media and Internet access providers ban hate speech (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.52 Introduce into the constitution a provision guaranteeing the right of all individuals to equal treatment and ensure a remedy for cases of discrimination and hate speech, including in the media and on the Internet, and broadcast it without secrecy, providing statistics about it (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 106.53 Strengthen the policy of social inclusion for the enjoyment of economic and social rights, especially for migrants (Angola);
- 106.54 Continue to adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 106.55 Continue to enhance its efforts aimed at combating all forms of discrimination and other related forms of intolerance (Cyprus);
- 106.56 Combat all forms of discrimination through campaigns so as to eliminate the spread of negative stereotypes (Ecuador);
- 106.57 Continue to progress legal protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by adopting the draft law of May 2017 on the modification of sex and names, and amendment of the Civil Code, and increasing publicly available information on rights for intersex persons (Australia);

- 106.58 Continue its efforts to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia (Nepal);
- 106.59 Introduce legislative provisions for banning and declaring illegal any organization that incites racial discrimination (Pakistan);
- 106.60 Take legal measures in order to combat acts of racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia and their manifestation (Pakistan);
- 106.61 Strengthen the means to combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination by raising awareness and the adoption of laws and regulations (Senegal);
- 106.62 Enact legislation that is more consistent with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Iraq);
- 106.63 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners in order to raise awareness and increase a culture of diversity and tolerance (Tunisia);
- 106.64 Deepen the measures of investigation and sanction of speeches and acts of hatred, xenophobia, discrimination and incitement to violence towards migrants and minorities, as well as all dissemination of stereotypes about certain ethnic groups (Argentina);
- 106.65 Strengthen legislative measures to fight racial discrimination and xenophobia (Belarus);
- 106.66 Amend the legislation on equal treatment with the aim of excluding the criteria of national origin, colour or descent in the definition of racial discrimination, in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Brazil);
- 106.67 Enhance and develop laws to combat racial discrimination with a view to eliminating all forms of discrimination and its manifestations (Lebanon);
- 106.68 Pursue all efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of hatred (Libya);
- 106.69 Review its domestic law in order to introduce into its criminal legislation an aggravating circumstance for racially motivated crimes (Honduras);
- 106.70 Continue developing a national action plan on business and human rights (Netherlands);
- 106.71 Take the necessary steps to ensure that its national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights includes provisions that would ensure that Luxembourg's companies are not involved in any activity that has a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas; this includes situations of foreign occupation, in which there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 106.72 Continue efforts for the implementation of the national plan of action on business and human rights and share its experience in this area with the international community (Chile);
- 106.73 Engage actively with the international community in the efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);
- 106.74 Ensure the access of persons deprived of their liberty to medical treatment, including to external medical care (Portugal);
- 106.75 Strengthen the protection of juveniles in detention, by receiving them within a framework that is conducive to re-education, separate from the places reserved for incarcerated adults (Senegal);

- 106.76 Ensure that minors are not detained in holding centres or prisons, nor kept in solitary confinement (Sierra Leone);
- 106.77 Repeal all measures that involve the placement of children in solitary confinement and replace these with legislation that is in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the best interests of the child (Spain);
- 106.78 Continue implementation of remedial measures in the Schrassig prison and the socio-educational centres for juveniles in Schrassig and Dreiborn (United States of America);
- 106.79 Continue efforts to improve the detention conditions of minors (Georgia);
- 106.80 Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons, especially for minors and other vulnerable groups, in line with recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);
- 106.81 Adopt immediately legislative measures that prohibit the placement of children in solitary confinement (Honduras);
- 106.82 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat human trafficking, including by improving the identification process of victims of human trafficking (Indonesia);
- 106.83 Do more work on the protection of human rights of persons seeking international protection and persons receiving such protection and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Mozambique);
- 106.84 Expedite efforts in prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking in persons and to enhance measures to prevent these activities, and if racially motivated, to consider this as an aggravating factor when prosecuting the perpetrators (Philippines);
- 106.85 Continue the work to combat human trafficking, including by developing a plan of action to combat trafficking in human beings, as well as by identifying victims and providing them with rehabilitation services (Russian Federation);
- 106.86 Combat trafficking in persons (Senegal);
- 106.87 Continue to strengthen its preventative anti-trafficking efforts, particularly for newly arrived women and children in migrant communities (Australia);
- 106.88 Prescribe and, where appropriate, impose punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter the crime of trafficking in persons (United States of America);
- 106.89 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of labour exploitation; adopt a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, especially women and children; and strengthen measures to prevent and improve the detection of cases of human trafficking (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 106.90 Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacity-building in the fight against human trafficking and particularly combat violence against women and girls (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 106.91 Initiate a review of the regulatory framework of the media in order to prevent and eliminate speech motivated by prejudice and discriminatory stereotypes (Mexico);
- 106.92 Take additional measures to thoroughly protect all human rights defenders, including journalists (Netherlands);

- 106.93 Review the regulatory framework of the mass media in order to put an end to hate speech and racism, while respecting the independence of the present mass media (Egypt);
- 106.94 Decriminalize defamation and include it as part of the civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 106.95 Encourage media to curb hate speech, while respecting freedom of expression (Lebanon);
- 106.96 Take all measures necessary to prohibit and punish discrimination and incitement to violence against vulnerable groups (Timor-Leste);
- 106.97 Ensure that all hate crimes are effectively investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Russian Federation);
- 106.98 Maintain and officially publish statistics on hate crimes (Russian Federation);
- 106.99 Take appropriate measures to prevent the spread of hate speech in the media and on the Internet (Russian Federation);
- 106.100 Strengthen measures to prohibit and punish discrimination and incitement to violence against vulnerable groups, and ensure that crimes motivated by prejudice are investigated and prosecuted, and perpetrators convicted and punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 106.101 Take all necessary measures to prohibit and sanction all discrimination or incitement to violence targeting vulnerable groups and to make sure that all offences based on hatred are investigated and prosecuted, and that the perpetrators of such offences are convicted and punished (Algeria);
- 106.102 Pay appropriate attention to identify and prosecute perpetrators of hate-based crimes and bring them to justice (Belarus);
- 106.103 Protect the right to housing by ensuring that persons who benefit from an international protection status are able to find affordable housing (Canada);
- 106.104 Take all the measures necessary to facilitate access to the labour market for persons of foreign, non-European Union origin, particularly women (Pakistan);
- 106.105 Adopt positive measures to facilitate access to the job market for persons with migration backgrounds with a low level of education (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.106 Take all necessary measures to facilitate the access of foreigners to the labour market and of foreigners from outside the European Union (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 106.107 Accelerate its efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, to ensure accessibility to the health-care services and facilities in the community (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.108 Strengthen the prevention of suicides among adolescents by increasing access to psychosocial and counselling support services (Portugal);
- 106.109 Continue to invest in the necessary resources to improve and expand educational facilities and opportunities, in order to ensure the right to quality education for all children, including asylum-seeking and refugee children, is achieved (State of Palestine);
- 106.110 Take further steps to integrate children with special needs into regular educational establishments (Bulgaria);

- 106.111 Continue to invest the necessary resources to improve and expand educational facilities and opportunities to ensure the right of all children, including those of migrant workers and asylum-seeking and refugee children, to access quality education in Luxembourg (Iceland);
- 106.112 Ensure that the prohibition of gender-based discrimination is duly complied with, and intensify efforts to reduce the wage gap between women and men (Uruguay);
- 106.113 Continue to make efforts to combat gender-based violence and violence against women and girls, as well as domestic violence (Myanmar);
- 106.114 Implement programmes to promote cooperation between NGOs and law enforcement to combat domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence (United States of America);
- 106.115 Proceed with proposed legislative reforms to introduce the specific criminal offence of female genital mutilation to the Criminal Code (Ireland);
- 106.116 Continue its efforts to revise legislation on domestic violence through the adoption of Bill No. 7167, which would protect women and children against domestic violence (Bhutan);
- 106.117 Continue empowering women and enhance their role in political and economic life (Mongolia);
- 106.118 Continue to take effective measures aimed at ensuring the participation of women in the political and economic life of the country (Armenia);
- 106.119 Continue its work towards enhancing gender equality and women's political and economic empowerment (Iceland);
- 106.120 Modify the Criminal Code and other legislation to ensure that all children are fully protected from child prostitution (Sierra Leone);
- 106.121 Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women and girls (Angola);
- 106.122 Accelerate work to introduce amendments to the legislation so as to provide comprehensive protection to children from child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus);
- 106.123 Enhance efforts so as to approve legal reforms with the purpose of guaranteeing equality for children born out of wedlock (Chile);
- 106.124 Respect its legal obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the protection of children born out of wedlock, unregistered or recognized births from both parents (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 106.125 Continue improving its national legal framework to protect children from child sexual exploitation (Indonesia);
- 106.126 Develop a more accurate definition of child pornography to ensure the criminalization of pictures of children that fall outside the definition of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.127 Develop new legislation and action plans for the offences of child trafficking and sexual exploitation (or what is known as sex tourism with children outside the national border) in particular to protect the most vulnerable children, such as migrants and asylum seekers, and full protection for unaccompanied children (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 106.128 Adopt legislative and other measures to ensure the prompt removal of online images of child abuse from Internet hosting services

registered in Luxembourg (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

106.129 Continue to take the necessary measures to implement all elements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, notably by strengthening its legal framework to protect children from sexual exploitation (Switzerland);

106.130 Establish special mechanisms and procedures to detect cases of children at risk, particularly among children in situations of vulnerability, and strengthen its prevention system and the protection of potential victims of trafficking (Honduras);

106.131 Strengthen the juvenile justice system so as to be fully in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Maldives);

106.132 Consider restorative justice practices to rehabilitate children in conflict with the law (Maldives);

106.133 Review its juvenile justice system to be in line with the Convention on the Rights of Child by placing them in new detention units for juveniles, along with developing diversion mechanisms and alternatives to detention and punishment (Republic of Korea);

106.134 Establish a juvenile justice system that allows judges to deal with children in an age-appropriate manner (Iraq);

106.135 Develop a juvenile justice system that allows children to be treated in the court system in an age-appropriate manner (Lebanon);

106.136 Promote a broader participation of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors (Portugal);

106.137 Encourage the hiring of persons with disabilities in both the private and the public sectors through fiscal and other measures (Spain);

106.138 Continue efforts aimed at guaranteeing better access to employment for persons with disabilities (Algeria);

106.139 Ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chad);

106.140 Adopt public policies with the aim of promoting access to employment for persons with disabilities by establishing, if need be, specific temporary measures to achieve this goal (Chile);

106.141 Continue and intensify efforts to comply with the principles enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, particularly by improving the involvement of people with disabilities in decision-making processes that concern them (Czechia);

106.142 Ensure that the implementation at the national level of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is guaranteed (Madagascar);

106.143 Consider alternatives to the detention of migrants, including individuals whose asylum claims have been rejected, and redouble efforts in the identification and reception of vulnerable persons among migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, in particular those who are stateless or have experienced torture, sexual abuse or human trafficking (Brazil);

106.144 Adopt positive measures in order to facilitate access by migrants to all levels of education as well as the labour market, to invest in their vocational training and to recognize foreign qualifications (Egypt);

106.145 Intensify the teaching of official languages to minorities in a vulnerable situation, such as migrants and refugees, invest in their professional

training and facilitate the recognition of degrees and diplomas obtained abroad, which will contribute to their integration (Mexico);

106.146 Continue efforts to promote refugee integration and fair employment of immigrants (Republic of Korea);

106.147 Take special measures to improve access of migrants to the labour market (Russian Federation);

106.148 Ensure that vulnerable persons among those seeking international protection are promptly identified as they come into the offices of the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (Canada);

106.149 Take further effective measures to protect the rights of ethnic minorities, refugees and migrants (China).

107. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English and French only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Luxembourg was headed by H.E. Mr. Jean Asselborn, Minister for Foreign and European Affairs and composed of the following members:

- S.E. M. Pierre-Louis Lorenz, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- S.E. M. Olivier Maes, Ambassadeur, Directeur des Affaires politiques; Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- S.E. M. Christian Braun, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York;
- S.E. M. Marc Bichler, Ambassadeur itinérant pour les droits de l'homme, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- Mme Anne Goedert, Représentant Permanent adjoint du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- Mme Christiane Martin, Conseillère, Direction de l'Immigration, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- M. Luc Dockendorf, Conseiller de Légation, Desk droits de l'homme, Direction politique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Luxembourg;
- M. Thomas Barbancey, Attaché de presse du Ministre, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Luxembourg;
- Mme Marya Kuderska, Attachée, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- M. Christian Bintener, Département Coordination, Méthodologie, Informatique, Service national d'action Sociale, Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et de la Grande Région, Luxembourg;
- M. Joseph Faber, Conseiller de Direction 1ère classe, Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Economie sociale et solidaire, Luxembourg;
- Mme Claudine Konsbruck, Conseillère de Gouvernement 1ère classe, Ministère de la Justice, Luxembourg;
- M. Claude Janizzi, Conseiller de Direction 1ère classe, Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, Luxembourg;
- Mme Véronique Piquard, Attachée de Gouvernement, Office Luxembourgeois de l'Accueil et de l'Intégration (OLAI), Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région, Luxembourg;
- Mme Martine Schmit, Conseillère, Direction (adj.), Ministère de la Sécurité intérieure, Luxembourg;
- Mme Isabelle Schroeder, Juriste, Ministère de l'Egalité des chances, Luxembourg;
- M. Vincent Sybertz, Directeur, Centre de rétention, Luxembourg;
- Mme Sandy Zoller, Conseiller de direction, Division des personnes handicapées, Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et de la Grande Région, Luxembourg.